1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
0	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA		
2	Alexa	ndria Division	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	:	
4	Plaintiff		
5	v.	: Criminal Case : No. 20-CR-00239-TSE	
6	ALEXANDA AMON KOTEY,	: September 2, 2021	
7	Defendant	: 5:30 p.m.	
/	Delendant		
8			
9	BEFORE THE HON	PT OF PLEA HEARING ORABLE T.S. ELLIS, III	
10	UNITED STA	ATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
	APPEARANCES:		
11	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:	DEMNIE ETTEDATOTOK	
12	FOR THE PHAINTIPP.	RAJ PAREKH	
1.0		JOHN T. GIBBS	
13		AIDAN TAFT GRANO-MICKELSEN ALICIA H. COOK	
14		U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	
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15		Alexandria, VA 22314 703-299-3700	
16			
17	FOR THE DEFENDANT:	CADENCE MERTZ BROOKE SEALY RUPERT	
1.0		OFFICE OF THE	
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25		(Appearances continued on next page)	

1	FOR THE DEFENDANT:	SABRINA PARVIN SHROFF
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6		401 Courthouse Square Alexandria, Virginia 22314
7		(240) 426-7767
8	(1	Pages 1 - 76)
9		
10	COMPUTERIZED TRANSC	CRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	COURTROOM CLERK: Court calls criminal case
3	United States of America versus Alexanda Amon Kotey, Case
4	Number 2020-CR-239. May I have appearances, please, first for
5	the government.
6	MR. FITZPATRICK: Thank you. Good afternoon,
7	Your Honor. Dennis Fitzpatrick, Raj Parekh, John Gibbs, Aidan
8	Grano-Mickelsen, and Alicia Cook on behalf of the
9	United States.
10	THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon to you all. And
11	for the defendant? Ms. Mertz, you're here for the defendant?
12	MS. MERTZ: Yes, Your Honor. Cadence Mertz and
13	Brooke Rupert, Sabrina Shroff, Barry Coburn, and
14	Marc Eisenstein on behalf of Alexanda Kotey, who is present,
15	Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Well, good afternoon to all of you. But
17	Mr. Kotey is seated to your right. Is that correct?
18	MS. MERTZ: That's correct, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Kotey.
20	THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
21	THE COURT: We're gathered for the purpose of
22	considering a plea to all eight counts of the indictment. Let
23	me begin by asking I understand the parties are not in total
24	agreement about whether any part of this proceeding should be
25	under seal. Are you aware of that, Mr. Fitzpatrick?

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1
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, my understanding, we had
 2
      discussed it prior to --
 3
               THE COURT: Who is "we"?
               MR. FITZPATRICK: The government, with counsel for
 4
 5
      Mr. Kotey, Ms. Shroff and Ms. Mertz, in particular. It was my
 6
      understanding that we had resolved that issue and that none of
 7
      today's proceedings would be under seal. It's the government's
 8
      desire that this should be a completely public proceeding with
 9
      nothing under seal. If the Court is interested in further
10
      argument on that, I'm happy to provide it.
               THE COURT: All right. We'll do it on the earphones
11
12
      and the microphone.
13
               MS. MERTZ: Your Honor, if I may. It might
14
      short-circuit that. We're not opposing holding these
      proceedings in public. Counsel for Mr. Kotey would simply note
15
16
      that having these proceedings public is, we believe, a safety
17
      concern for Mr. Kotey and his family; however, we are not
18
      opposing the government's request to hold the hearing entirely
19
      in public.
20
               THE COURT: All right. Thank you. That obviates the
21
      necessity to pursue this matter any further. It will continue
22
      as a public hearing in all respects. That includes all
23
      provisions of the plea agreement, doesn't it, Mr. Fitzpatrick?
24
               MR. FITZPATRICK: It does, Your Honor.
25
               THE COURT: Ms. Mertz?
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1
               MS. MERTZ: That's correct, Your Honor.
 2
               THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the
 3
      government has obligations under the Victims' Rights Act, and I
      want you to tell the Court in open court here what provisions
 4
 5
      the government has taken, and if there are victims here, the law
 6
      gives victims the right to be informed of a plea. The law gives
 7
      the right of victims to be present at a plea hearing and to
 8
      address the Court, but they may not want to. They also have
 9
      that right at sentencing and other phases.
10
               What is the situation today, Mr. Fitzpatrick?
11
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, would you like me to
12
      begin by telling you which victims are here? Would you like me
13
      to name them?
14
               THE COURT: Victims' families?
15
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Victims' families, yes.
16
               THE COURT: Yes, I would.
17
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, in the first row to the
18
      government's left, we have Mr. Art Sotloff. Next to Mr. Sotloff
19
      is -- and he is the father of Steven Sotloff. Next to
20
      Mr. Sotloff is Mr. Carl Mueller, next to him is his wife,
21
      Mrs. Marsha Mueller; they are the parents of Kayla Mueller.
22
               Stepping back to the next row, at the end we have
23
      Mrs. Diane Foley, who is the mother of James Foley, we have
24
      Mr. John Foley, who is the brother of James Foley, we have
25
      Mr. Michael Foley, who is the brother of James Foley, and then
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we have Mr. John Foley -- or Dr. John Foley, who is the father of James Foley.

Stepping back we have Roberta Kassig, who is related to Peter Edward Kassig. We also have in the row behind that, we have Ms. Paula Kassig and Mr. Ed Kassig, who are the parents of Peter Edward Kassig.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Shirley Sotloff couldn't be here today. She wanted to, but she was unavoidably detained or kept away from today. But she wanted to be here.

THE COURT: And I want you to be able to represent to the Court that the government has fulfilled -- has satisfied all of its obligations under the Victims' Rights Act.

MR. FITZPATRICK: We have, Your Honor. We began discussing this with the victims' families approximately two weeks ago. The substance, where we went through the Plea Agreement and the Statement of Facts paragraph by paragraph took place early this week. We had a group meeting with all the victim families. The Kassigs were thankfully able to join by phone. We explained the entirety of the agreement to them, we answered all of their questions. Naturally, they can speak for themselves, but the feedback that we have received is that they are in favor of today's proceedings.

THE COURT: All right. Now, as I see the Victims' Rights Act, Mr. Fitzpatrick, it gives the victims the right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the

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1
      District involving release, plea, sentencing or any parole
 2
      proceedings. Do you know whether any of those individuals that
 3
      you've introduced want a right to address the Court at this plea
      hearing? Now, they'll also have the right at any sentencing,
 4
 5
      but that's not now.
 6
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, we've discussed with the
 7
      victims at length their ability to allocute at sentencing. No
 8
      one expressed a desire to speak today. I can certainly ask that
 9
      question now.
               THE COURT: Well, confirm that for me. They have that
10
11
      right, and I want to know whether they want to do that now.
12
               MR. FITZPATRICK: We'll do that.
13
               THE COURT: They can do it now and at sentencing, but
14
      if what they intend to do is to allocute, if at all, at
15
      sentencing, then we can proceed with the plea and get on with
16
      it.
17
               MR. FITZPATRICK: I understand, Your Honor.
18
               THE COURT: Who is the Arabic interpreter present here
19
      today?
20
               THE INTERPRETER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Good
21
      afternoon.
22
               THE COURT: Yes, good afternoon. May I have your full
23
      name, please? Give her a microphone, please.
24
               THE INTERPRETER: Ghada, G-H-A-D-A, Attieh,
25
      A-T-T-I-E-H.
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1
               THE COURT: Yes. Ms. Attieh, you've served as an
 2
      interpreter in English, in Arabic in this courtroom --
 3
               THE INTERPRETER: Yes, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: -- on several occasions. Am I correct?
 4
 5
               THE INTERPRETER: Yes.
               THE COURT: And I think I ascertained then and I saw
 6
 7
      that you were able to translate from English to Arabic and
 8
      Arabic to English simultaneously as it is spoken. Am I correct?
 9
               THE INTERPRETER: Yes, Your Honor.
10
               THE COURT: So I find that you are fully competent and
11
      capable as serving as an interpreter in this case. You may
12
      administer the oath to Ms. Attieh.
13
                (Oath administered by courtroom deputy clerk.)
14
               THE COURT: Now, we'll find out in a few minutes how
15
      much interpretation will be needed.
16
               Yes, Mr. Fitzpatrick. You've now ascertained whether
17
      any of the victim families wish to be heard today?
18
               MR. FITZPATRICK: That's correct, Your Honor. And none
19
      of them wish to be heard today, but if we get to a sentencing
20
      hearing, you'll hear allocution from them at that time.
21
               THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We're gathered for
22
      the purpose of hearing whether the Court accepts the plea, if
23
      Mr. Kotey determines to go through with the plea agreement.
               Let's begin -- Mr. Kotey, would you come to the podium,
24
25
      please, sir. That is here. Yes, and you may remove the mask
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1
      because you'll be behind the screen there.
 2
               Good afternoon again, Mr. Kotey.
 3
               THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
 4
               THE COURT: Mr. Kotey, let me first ask you whether you
 5
      speak and understand English.
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I speak and understand English
 7
      perfectly.
 8
               THE COURT: Do you have any trouble doing so?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: No. I'm a fluent English speaker.
10
               THE COURT: So that means you read and write English as
11
      well?
12
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13
               THE COURT: All right. You may administer the oath and
14
      he may affirm. He may affirm.
15
                (Oath administered by courtroom deputy clerk.)
16
               THE COURT: Mr. Kotey, as I understand it, you intend
17
      to plead guilty to Counts 1 through 8 of the pending indictment.
18
      Is that correct?
19
               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, yeah.
20
               THE COURT: There's one other preliminary matter I
21
      omitted to mention. This matter is also being made available to
22
      victims' families not for this indictment, but victims' families
23
      in the United Kingdom. Is that correct?
24
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Yes, Your Honor. The phone line is
25
      open.
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1
               THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Kotey, would you tell
 2
      me your full name, please, sir.
 3
               THE DEFENDANT: My name is Alexanda Amon Kotey.
               THE COURT: And what is your age?
 4
 5
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               37.
 6
               THE COURT: Where were you born?
 7
               THE DEFENDANT: London, England.
               THE COURT: And did you attend school in London?
 8
 9
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
10
               THE COURT: What is the highest grade in school that
11
      you completed?
12
               THE DEFENDANT: What you call in United States high
13
      school.
14
               THE COURT: All right. And did you attend college or
15
      university?
16
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
17
               THE COURT: So to repeat, since you completed school in
18
      England, I assume you read and write English and speak English
19
      fluently?
20
               THE DEFENDANT: Exactly.
21
               THE COURT: Now, we have an Arabic interpreter here, so
22
      any question that you think that is asked - and I will be asking
23
      a number of questions - if you have difficulty understanding any
24
      of those questions and if you want anything translated for you
25
      into Arabic, you need only ask for it, and I will require it.
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1
               THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, that won't be necessary.
 2
               THE COURT: All right. Now, let me ask also, what jobs
 3
      have you held in the last five years? Make it three years to
      begin with because I don't know where you were in the last
 4
 5
      five years.
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: The last three and five years I was in
 7
      Syria, so that would be entering into the indictment, I quess.
 8
               THE COURT: All right. So in the last five years you
 9
      were involved in warfare in Syria. Is that right?
10
               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.
11
               THE COURT: Have you ever been employed?
12
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13
               THE COURT: Where?
14
               THE DEFENDANT: In the United Kingdom.
15
               THE COURT: In what capacity?
16
               THE DEFENDANT: I did very brief employment in retail.
17
               THE COURT: And what did you do in retail?
18
               THE DEFENDANT: I worked in a sports shop.
19
               THE COURT: In London?
20
               THE DEFENDANT: In London, yes.
21
               THE COURT: And what was your job?
22
               THE DEFENDANT: It was working on the floor of a sports
23
      store, in the Nike department.
24
               THE COURT: You were selling sports products?
25
               THE DEFENDANT: That's right.
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1
               THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for mental
 2
      illness or addiction to narcotic drugs of any kind?
 3
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
 4
               THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for alcohol
 5
      abuse?
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
 7
               THE COURT: Are you currently taking any drug or
 8
      medication, whether prescribed or otherwise?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
10
               THE COURT: Is there any reason this afternoon,
11
      Mr. Kotey, why you would be unable to understand what is
12
      happening in this proceeding today?
13
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
14
               THE COURT: Do you feel all right this afternoon?
15
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
16
               THE COURT: Do you feel as though you can make
17
      decisions about your future today?
18
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
19
               THE COURT: Have you been provided with a copy of the
20
      indictment; that is, the grand jury's charges against you in
21
      this case?
22
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
23
               THE COURT: Have you read it?
24
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
               THE COURT: And have you reviewed it with your counsel,
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1
      Ms. Mertz and Mr. Coburn and maybe others?
 2
               THE DEFENDANT: I've read it and we've discussed it
      thoroughly, yes.
 3
               THE COURT: All right. You say you've read it and
 4
 5
      discussed it thoroughly with your counsel?
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, yeah.
 7
               THE COURT: Let me ask whether you're fully satisfied
 8
      and -- are you fully satisfied with the advice and counsel
 9
      that -- advice that your counsel has provided you?
10
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
11
               THE COURT: Let me re-ask that because I clearly
12
      confused it.
               Are you fully satisfied with the advice and counsel
13
14
      you've received from the lawyers that have been appointed for
15
      you in this case?
16
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
17
               THE COURT: All right. There are eight counts in the
18
      indictment, and I'm going to review with you each of the eight
19
      counts and the maximum punishments that may result from your
20
      pleading guilty to those eight counts.
21
               Count 1, Mr. Kotey, charges you with engaging in a
22
      conspiracy as follows: That from in and around November of 2012
23
      and continuing to on or about February 7, 2015, that you and a
24
      co-defendant, who are especially designated global terrorists
25
      and who will first be brought to and found in the United States
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in the Eastern District of Virginia, along with Mohammed Emwazi and others, known and unknown, did conspire to seize, detain, and threaten to kill, injure, and continue to detain nationals of the United States of America while traveling outside the United States, including James Wright Foley, whose death resulted from this offense; Kayla Jean Mueller, whose death resulted from this offense; Steven Joel Sotloff, whose death resulted from this offense; and Peter Edward Kassig, whose death resulted from this offense, in order to compel a third person and a governmental organization, including but not limited to the United States of America and any part of its government to pay a monetary ransom for the release of that U.S. national, and to do and abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of that person in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1203.

So do you understand, Mr. Kotey, that in Count 1 you're charged with conspiracy to commit hostage taking - the hostages that I named - resulting in the death of those hostages? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Kotey, it's important that you understand all the possible punishments that may result from your pleading guilty to Count 1 of the indictment. If death resulted, the minimum sentence you could receive would be life in prison. You could receive, under the statute, death, but as

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1
      I understand it, the United States government has agreed that it
 2
      will not seek imposition of the death sentence in this case.
 3
               That's correct, is it not?
               MR. FITZPATRICK: That's correct, Your Honor.
 4
 5
               THE COURT: All right. So the maximum penalty that you
      face as a result of pleading guilty to Count 1 is life in
 6
 7
      prison.
 8
               Now, with respect to Count 2 -- do you understand that,
 9
      Mr. Kotey?
10
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.
11
               THE COURT: All right. Let's go to Count 2, which is
12
      the second count you intend to plead guilty to. There you are
      charged with the following: That from in or about
13
14
      November 22nd, 2012, to on or about August 19, 2014, you and
15
      El Shafee Elsheikh, who was first brought in the
16
      Eastern District of Virginia, Mohammed Emwazi and others, known
17
      and unknown, all aided and abetted each other by -- or did seize
18
      and detain and threaten to kill, injure, and continue to detain
19
      James Wright Foley, a national of the United States of America
20
      traveling outside the United States, in order to compel
21
      James Wright Foley's parents and a governmental organization,
22
      including but not limited to the United States of America, and
23
      any part of its government, to pay a monetary ransom for the
24
      release of James Wright Foley, and to do and abstain from doing
25
      any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of
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1
      James Wright Foley, and James Wright Foley's death resulted from
      the commission of this offense, all a violation of Title 18,
 2
 3
      Section 1203 and 2.
               So do you understand, Mr. Kotey, that what you're
 4
 5
      charged with in Count 2 is hostage taking resulting in the death
 6
      of James Wright Foley? Do you understand that?
 7
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.
               THE COURT: And do you understand that the minimum
 8
 9
      penalty prescribed by law in these circumstances is life? You
10
      could have received death, but the government has agreed not to
11
      seek the death penalty in this case. Do you understand that?
12
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
               THE COURT: There would also be -- well, I'll cover
13
14
      this at the end. But there's also $100 assessment that has to
15
      be imposed by statute for each of the eight counts.
16
               There's no monetary fine, is there, Mr. Fitzpatrick?
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Well, subject to a statutory fine of
17
18
      up to $250,000. We have not agreed on a fine.
19
               THE COURT: All right. Say again.
20
               MR. FITZPATRICK: We have not agreed on a fine as part
21
      of the Plea Agreement.
22
               THE COURT: Right. And in this Count 2, as in Count 1,
23
      you could be required to pay a punitive fine of up to $250,000.
24
               Now, Count 3, Mr. Kotey, is as follows: Count 3 says
25
      that from on or about August 4, 2013, to on or about February 7,
```

2015, you and El Shafee Elsheikh, who will first be brought to and found in the Eastern District of Virginia, and Mohammed Emwazi and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, all aided and abetted by each other, did seize, detain, and threaten to kill, injure, and continue to detain Kayla Jean Mueller, a national of the United States traveling outside the United States, in order to compel Kayla Jean Mueller's parents and a governmental organization, including but not limited to the United States of America and any part of its government, to pay a monetary ransom for the release of Kayla Jean Mueller, and to do and abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of Kayla Jean Mueller. And as the indictment alleges, Kayla Jean Mueller's death resulted from the commission of this offense in violation of U.S. Code Section 1203 and 2.

So do you understand that what you're charged with is hostage taking resulting in death of Kayla Jean Mueller? Do you understand that, Mr. Kotey?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: And do you understand that, again, there's a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of life in prison? It could be death, but the government has agreed not to seek the death penalty. You could be required to pay a punitive fine of up to \$250,000, and you will be required to pay \$100 special assessment.

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1
               Do you understand all of that?
 2
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
               THE COURT: All right. Let's turn to page -- or not
      page -- to Count 4. In Count 4, Mr. Kotey, you're charged with,
 4
 5
      from on or about August 4, 2013, to on or about September 2nd,
 6
      2014, you and El Shafee Elsheikh, who will first be brought to
 7
      and found in the Eastern District of Virginia, and
 8
      Mohammed Emwazi and others, known and unknown to the grand jury,
 9
      all aided and abetted by each other, did seize, detain, and
10
      threaten to kill, injure, and continue to detain
11
      Steven Joel Sotloff, a national of the United States of America
12
      traveling outside the United States, in order to compel
13
      Steven Joel Sotloff's parents and a government organization,
14
      including but not limited to the United States of America and
15
      any part of its government, to pay a monetary ransom for the
16
      release of Steven Joel Sotloff, and to do and abstain from doing
17
      any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of
18
      Steven Joel Sotloff, and Steven Joel Sotloff's death resulted
19
      from the commission of this offense, all in violation of
20
      Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1203 and 2.
21
               So do you understand, Mr. Kotey, that in Count 4 you're
22
      charged with hostage taking resulting in the death of
23
      Steven Joel Sotloff?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.
24
25
               THE COURT: And, again, the maximum or mandatory
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1
      minimum term of imprisonment is life in prison. And although
 2
      you could have been charged and the government could have sought
 3
      the death penalty, it has agreed not to do so and will not be
 4
      sought in this case.
 5
               Next, we turn to Count 5. Count 5, Mr. Kotey, is as
 6
      follows: That from in and around November 2012 and continuing
 7
      to on or about February 7, 2015, you, again, and
 8
      El Shafee Elsheikh, who will first be brought to and found in
 9
      the Eastern District of Virginia, Mohammed Emwazi and others,
10
      known and unknown to the grand jury, did conspire to commit
11
      murder, as defined in Title 18 of U.S. Code Section 1111(a), by
12
      unlawfully killing James Wright Foley, Kayla Jean Mueller,
13
      Steven Joel Sotloff, and Edward Kassig.
14
               Did I omit the count on Mr. Kassig?
15
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Yes, Your Honor.
16
               THE COURT: I did. That's Count 5, isn't it?
17
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Yes, sir.
18
               THE COURT: That's what I omitted. I'll come back to
19
      that.
20
               Let me go back to that, Mr. Kotey. I inadvertently
21
      omitted Count 5. In Count 5, you're charged, as you were in the
22
      previous count, with combining with Mr. El Shafee Elsheikh, who
23
      will first be brought to and found in the Eastern District of
      Virginia, Mohammed Emwazi and others, known and unknown to the
24
25
      grand jury, all aided and abetted by each other, did seize,
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detain, and threaten to kill, injure, and continue to detain Peter Edward Kassiq, a national of the United States of America traveling outside the United States, in order to compel Peter Edward Kassig's parents and a government organization, including but not limited to the United States of America and any part of its government, to pay a monetary ransom for the release of Peter Edward Kassiq, and to abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of Peter Edward Kassig, and Peter Edward Kassig's death resulted from the commission of this offense, all in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1203 and 2. So, Mr. Kotey, do you understand that in Count 5 of the indictment, you're charged with hostage taking resulting in the death of Peter Edward Kassig? Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that. THE COURT: And do you understand that there's a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of life? And as in the other cases, the government could have sought the penalty of death, but the government has agreed not to do so. So you're not subject to the death penalty; you're subject to the mandatory minimum of life in prison. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You'll also be subject to a punitive fine of up to \$250,000 and a special assessment of \$100.

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1
               Now, I had already started on Count -- do you
 2
      understand that?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 3
               THE COURT: And now I had already started on Count 6,
 4
 5
      so I will repeat Count 6. In Count 6, Mr. Kotey, you're charged
 6
      with the following: From in and around November 2012 and
 7
      continuing to on or about February 7, 2015, you and
 8
      El Shafee Elsheikh, who will first be brought to and found in
 9
      the Eastern District of Virginia, and Mohammed Emwazi and
10
      others, known and unknown, did conspire to commit murder, as
11
      defined by Title 18, U.S. Code 1111(a), by unlawfully killing
12
      James Wright Foley, Kayla Jean Mueller, Steven Joel Sotloff,
13
      Peter Edward Kassig, all nationals of the United States, while
14
      those nationals were outside the United States, each killing
      being willful, deliberate, malicious, and premeditated and with
15
16
      malice aforethought, in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code
17
      Section 2332(b)(2).
18
               So do you understand that's what you're charged with in
19
      Count 6, namely conspiracy to murder a United States citizen
20
      outside of the United States?
21
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that.
22
               THE COURT: And do you understand that, again, there's
23
      a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of life in prison, and
24
      in this case that sentence must run consecutively to any other
25
      sentences imposed, which as a practical matter doesn't make any
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difference. But you need to be apprised of all of this. And you'll have to pay $100 special assessment and a fine of up to $250,000.
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Next, with respect $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ so do you understand all of that, $\operatorname{\mathsf{Mr}}$. Kotey?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Next, with respect to Count 7. In Count 7, you're charged with from in and around November 2012 and continuing to on or about February 7, 2015, that you and El Shafee Elsheikh, who will first be brought to and found in the Eastern District of Virginia, and Mohammed Emwazi and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, did conspire to provide material support or resources, as that term is defined by Title 18, U.S. Code Section 2339(a), namely personnel, including themselves and services, knowing and intending that they were to be used in preparation for and in carrying out a violation of Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1203, which is hostage taking, and Title 18, U.S. Code Section 2332(a)(1), which is murder, and the deaths of James Wright Foley, Kayla Jean Mueller, Steven Joel Sotloff, Peter Edward Kassig, each a citizen of the United States, as well as the deaths of British and Japanese nationals, resulting from the commission of this offense, all in violation of United States Code Section 2339(a).

So do you understand that that's what you're charged

1 with in Count 7, namely conspiracy to provide material support 2 or resources to terrorists and hostage taking and murder? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And, Mr. Kotey, do you understand that 4 5 there's a maximum term of life in prison because death resulted 6 from that crime? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 THE COURT: If for some reason you did not receive a 9 life sentence, then you would also be required to serve 10 five years of supervised release, and if you were to violate any 11 of the conditions of that release while you were on supervised 12 release, you could be returned to the prison for full supervised 13 release term. 14 Do you understand that? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Now we go to Count 8. And in Count 8, 17 Mr. Kotey, you're charged with the following crime: That from 18 in or about 2012 and continuing thereafter, up to and including 19 in or about January 2018, in offenses committed outside of the 20 jurisdiction of any particular state or district of the 21 United States, that you and El Shafee Elsheikh, who will first 22 be brought to and found in the Eastern District of Virginia, 23 Mohammed Emwazi and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, 24 did conspire to provide material support and resources, as that 25 term is defined in Title 18 of United States Code

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      Section 329(a), namely personnel, including yourself, and
 2
      services to a foreign terrorist organization, namely ISIS, which
 3
      at all relevant times was designated by the United States
      Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant
 4
 5
      to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, knowing
 6
      that ISIS was a designated foreign terrorist organization; that
 7
      ISIS engages in and has engaged in terrorist activity; and that
 8
      ISIS engages and has engaged in terrorism; the deaths of
 9
      James Wright Foley, Kayla Jean Mueller, Steven Joel Sotloff,
10
      Peter Edward Kassiq, each a citizen of the United States, as
11
      well as the deaths of British and Japanese nationals, resulted
12
      from the commission of this offense, all in violation of
      Title 18, U.S. Code Section 2339(b).
13
14
               Do you understand that's the charge against you in
      Count 8?
15
16
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17
               THE COURT: And do you understand that, once again, the
18
      maximum penalty is life because death resulted from the
19
      commission of that crime? Do you understand that?
20
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
21
               THE COURT: And there will be $100 special assessment
      for each of the crimes alleged in the indictment, for a total of
22
23
      $800. Do you understand that?
24
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25
               THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Kotey, has anyone in
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      the United States or anyone anywhere promised you that you would
      receive a specific sentence if you pled guilty to these charges?
 2
 3
               THE DEFENDANT: It is understood by me that the
 4
      mandatory would be life without parole.
 5
               THE COURT: All right. That's your understanding?
 6
               THE DEFENDANT:
                                Yes.
 7
               THE COURT: Is that correct.
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 9
               THE COURT: But I'm asking you whether anyone in the
10
      government has promised you anything different?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: No, I haven't been promised anything
12
      else.
13
               THE COURT: Has anyone tried to force you or to
      pressure you or to coerce you in any way to plead guilty in this
14
15
      case?
16
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
17
               THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty, then, freely
18
      extremely and willingly and voluntarily because you're in fact
19
      quilty of these offenses charged in Counts 1 through 8?
20
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
21
               THE COURT: Mr. Kotey, you'll be sentenced under the
22
      law which provides that the sentencing quidelines are advisory,
23
      not mandatory. Have you and your counsel discussed how the
24
      sentencing guidelines and the sentencing statutes might apply to
25
      your case?
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1
               THE DEFENDANT: Sorry, could you repeat the question?
 2
               THE COURT: Yes. Have you had any discussions with
 3
      your attorneys as to how the sentencing laws of this country
 4
      would apply to your case?
 5
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, we've discussed in detail.
 6
               THE COURT: And is it fair to say that you understand
 7
      that by pleading quilty to these charges, the minimum sentence
 8
      you could receive would be life in prison? Is that correct?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, life without parole.
10
               THE COURT: Life without parole, correct. And in
      one case, although it isn't, I think, relevant, the life
11
12
      sentence could be imposed to run consecutively to the others.
13
      Do you understand that?
14
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
15
               THE COURT: Let me ask you again: Has anyone tried to
16
      force you, pressure you, or coerce you in any way to plead
17
      quilty in this case?
18
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
19
               THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty, then, freely and
20
      willingly and voluntarily because you are in fact guilty of
21
      these offenses?
22
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
23
               THE COURT: Mr. Kotey, it's important that you
24
      understand that you have a right to persist in a plea of not
25
      quilty to these charges, and if you do so, you have the right to
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1
      a trial by jury, and you have that right whether you are a
 2
      citizen of this country, whether you're here legally or
 3
      illegally. No matter what, you have that right.
               Do you understand that?
 4
 5
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that.
 6
               THE COURT: Now, it's important that you understand
 7
      that by pleading quilty, you give up your right to a jury trial.
 8
      Do you understand that?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10
               THE COURT: Now, let me explain to you what rights that
11
      entails. If you insisted on persisting in your right to a jury
12
      trial, you would receive all of the following rights. And I do
13
      this so you'll understand what it is you're giving up by
14
      pleading guilty.
15
               First, you would have the right to the assistance of
16
      your counsel, and two counsel -- or two groups of counsel have
17
      been appointed to represent you because your offense is, or was
18
      potentially a capital offense. So your first right that you'll
19
      be giving up, or that you would have in the course of a trial is
20
      the assistance of your counsel through all phases of the
21
      proceedings against you.
22
               Do you understand that?
23
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24
               THE COURT: Next, do you understand that if you persist
      in a plea of not guilty, as you have an absolute right to do,
25
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that you would be entitled, in the course of selecting a jury, to strike 10 persons from a panel of prospective jurors for whatever reason you please, subject only to the constitutional constraint that neither you nor the government may strike any prospective juror solely for reasons of race or gender? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that a further right you would have is that you would have the right to see and hear all witnesses and all evidence against you, and to have that evidence cross-examined in your behalf? In other words,

Mr. Kotey, you cannot be prosecuted on the basis of secret testimony or secret evidence. You have the right to see it all, to confront it all, and to have it all cross-examined in your behalf.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that you would also have the right to testify before a jury, or if you choose, to remain silent?

Now, the person who decides whether you testify or remain silent is you, not your attorneys. You make that decision. Now, of course you can receive advice from your attorneys, but you must make that decision. And if you decide to remain silent, the Court will instruct the jury that the jury

may draw no inference from your silence.

Indeed, if you elect to remain silent, the Court will tell the jury, instruct the jury, that the jury may draw no inference from your silence at all because your right to remain silent is absolute under the Constitution, and you may not be penalized for exercising that right.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And next, do you understand that if you persist in a plea of not guilty, as you have an absolute right to do, then the government would be required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt each and every element of these eight offenses that you're pleading guilty to? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand also that if you persist in a plea of not guilty, the government would be required to prove those, as I said, beyond a reasonable doubt, and you would be entitled to the issuance of compulsory process and subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and evidence to be presented in your behalf at the trial?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Kotey, I've listed all the rights that you would have if you persist in a plea of not guilty, and after each one I've asked you whether you understood it, and you

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1
      said yes. Do you understand that by pleading guilty, you'll
      give up all those rights I've listed and there will be no trial
 2
 3
      at all?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.
 4
 5
               THE COURT: Now, Mr. Kotey, you have a Plea Agreement
 6
      and a Statement of Facts that it appears you have signed.
 7
      you read those documents?
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I've read them thoroughly.
 9
               THE COURT: All right. And did you have any difficulty
10
      reading them?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
12
               THE COURT: I'm going to have the court security
13
      officer hand you what appear to be your Plea Agreement and
14
      Statement of Facts that you've signed. I want you to look at
15
      those documents and then tell me whether they are your
16
      Plea Agreement and Statement of Facts.
17
               Is that your Plea Agreement, Mr. Kotey?
18
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
19
               THE COURT: Is that your signature that appears at the
20
      end of that document?
21
               THE DEFENDANT: That is. That is my signature.
22
               THE COURT: All right. And does your signature
23
      appearing at the end of the Plea Agreement signify that you have
24
      read the Plea Agreement, that you understand its terms and
25
      conditions, and that you agree to them?
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1
               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.
 2
               THE COURT: Is that your Statement of Facts, Mr. Kotey?
 3
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               That is my Statement of Facts.
               THE COURT: And is that your signature that appears at
 4
 5
      the end of that document?
 6
               THE DEFENDANT: That's right.
 7
               THE COURT: And does your signature appearing at the
 8
      end of the Statement of Facts signify that you have read and
 9
      understood the Statement of Facts and you agree that it is true
10
      and accurate in all respects?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.
12
               THE COURT: All right. Return those documents to the
      bench, please.
13
14
               Now, Mr. Kotey, I'm going to summarize the essential
15
      terms of your Plea Agreement. Pay careful attention to my
16
      summary, because at the conclusion, I will ask you whether those
17
      are the terms of your Plea Agreement with the government as you
18
      understand them.
19
               Under the Plea Agreement, Mr. Kotey, you agree to plead
20
      guilty to all of the offenses charged in the pending eight-count
21
      indictment which charge you with the following offenses:
22
               Count 1, conspiracy to commit hostage taking resulting
23
      in death, in violation of 18 U.S. Code Section 1203; Count 2,
24
      hostage taking resulting in the death of James Wright Foley, in
25
      violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1203 and 2, Section 2, that is;
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and Count 3, hostage taking resulting in the death of Kayla Jean Mueller, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Sections 1203 and Section 2; and Count 4, hostage taking resulting in the death of Steven Joel Sotloff, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Sections 1203 and Section 2; and Count 5, hostage taking resulting in the death of Peter Edward Kassiq, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1203 and Section 2; Count 6, conspiracy to murder United States citizens outside of the United States, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 2332(b)(2); and Count 7, conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, resulting in death, in violation of Title 18, U.S.C., -- U.S. Code Section 2339(a); and Count 8, conspiracy to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization resulting in death, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 2339(b). And, as the Plea Agreement reflects, as I went through with you just a minute ago, the Plea Agreement provides that the maximum term of imprisonment for each count is life. And that's because the Plea Agreement acknowledges that you cannot be sentenced to life in this -- I mean, sentenced to death. That life is what you are facing. And that the maximum penalties for each offense also includes a fine of up to \$250,000, a special assessment of \$100 per count, for a total of \$800; and a maximum supervised release term of life. And if you were to violate any of the conditions of that supervised release while you were on supervised release,

you could be returned to prison for the full supervised release term.

Let me stop on my summary right there. I'll continue. But I want to be sure that you agree, Mr. Kotey, that that's what you are facing in this case.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Continuing, the Plea Agreement goes on to provide, in my summary, that you're pleading guilty because you're in fact guilty of the charged offenses; you admit the facts set forth in the Statement of Facts filed with the Plea Agreement; you agree that those facts establish your guilt of the charged offense beyond a reasonable doubt; and that you understand that the Statement of Facts as incorporated with the Plea Agreement and will be the basis for the calculation of your advisory sentencing guideline range.

The Plea Agreement continues, Mr. Kotey, and provides that you're representing that you're satisfied that your attorneys have rendered effective assistance to you in this case, and that you understand that by entering into the Plea Agreement that you'll be giving up your right to a jury trial. And I had previously gone over your rights to a jury trial in some detail with you, and I won't review those with you now.

The Plea Agreement goes on to provide that you understand that the Court is bound by statute to impose a mandatory life sentence, mandatory term of life in prison, but

that the Court will also determine your sentence in accordance with Section 3553(a), which includes the Court's determination of the United States sentencing guidelines applicable in this case.

And the Plea Agreement provides that you and the government stipulate, and will recommend to the Court after provision of the sentencing guidelines, that you and the government will recommend to the Court that the provisions of the sentencing guidelines apply in this case.

Now, that's an agreement you and the government have reached. It isn't binding on the Court, but I don't see at the moment any reason to disagree with it because these sentences are life in prison, as mandatory sentences.

But in the Plea Agreement, you and the government have agreed to recommend to the Court that the guidelines in this case, under various provisions of the guidelines, the sentencing guidelines, are an offense level of 32, plus six, six additional because there was a ransom demand or demand on the government; an increase of four levels for life threatening or bodily injury; dangerous weapon was used, for another two levels; another two levels that you [sic] were not released before 30 days elapsed; 12 levels for terrorism; four levels for an aggravating role, for a total offense level of 62, which, as I'm sure your counsel told you, is well above the life imprisonment requirement.

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               And you and the government further agree that you have
 2
      assisted the government in the investigation and prosecution of
 3
      your crimes by timely notifying the authorities of your
      intention to enter a plea of quilty. So for that, the
 4
 5
      government has agreed that if you qualify for a two-level
 6
      decrease in your offense level, that the government will move
 7
      for an additional level of credit based on your timely decision
 8
      to plead guilty.
 9
               And you and the government have agreed to recommend to
10
      the Court that the sentence imposed on Counts 1 through 8 should
11
      be served concurrently. The problem with that is that the
12
      statute requires one of those sentences to be served
      consecutively. Were you aware of that, Mr. Kotey?
13
14
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
15
               THE COURT: Let me ask counsel. Were you aware of
16
      that?
17
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Can you repeat the question,
18
      Your Honor?
19
               THE COURT: You and the defendant have agreed to
20
      recommend to the Court that the sentences imposed on Counts 1
21
      through 8 should be served concurrently.
22
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Concurrent.
23
               THE COURT: One of those life sentences has to be
24
      consecutive. Am I right?
25
               MR. FITZPATRICK: I'm not aware of that, Your Honor.
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1
               THE COURT: Well, hang on a minute. I may be wrong.
 2
               MR. FITZPATRICK: As I understand it, Your Honor,
 3
      there's no statutory requirement for consecutive sentences,
      unlike you would see in, say, a firearms case.
 4
 5
               THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. Let me tell you which
 6
      count specifically.
 7
               And I may be wrong about this, but look at Count 6,
 8
      conspiracy to murder United States citizens outside the
 9
      United States. When the crime results in death, then that
10
      mandatory minimum of life must run consecutively. Am I
11
      incorrect in that regard?
12
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Let me check the statute.
13
               THE COURT: In any event, you and the defendant have
14
      agreed to recommend to the Court that they all run concurrently.
15
      Am I right?
16
               MR. FITZPATRICK: That's correct.
               THE COURT: Well, that's your agreement. That stands.
17
18
      At sentencing, I'll have to determine whether the law precludes
19
      me from doing it with Count 6.
20
               As a practical matter, though, Mr. Kotey, I don't see
21
      that it makes any difference. Not many of us have more than one
22
      life.
23
               THE DEFENDANT: Correct.
24
               THE COURT: Now, let me go on with my summary of the
25
      Plea Agreement, Mr. Kotey. You'll recall that I was going
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through your Plea Agreement, provision by provision, to give you a summary. And I'm doing it because at the conclusion, I will ask you whether those are the terms of your Plea Agreement with the government as you understand it.

Now, after this provision in which you and the government have agreed to recommend to the Court that your life sentences run concurrently, the Plea Agreement goes on to say that you and the government agree that there exists no aggravating or mitigating circumstances of a kind or to a degree not adequately taken into account by the sentencing commission in formulating the guidelines that should result in a sentence outside of the advisory guideline range.

All of this is somewhat academic because the guidelines themselves would require life in prison. That's right, isn't it, Ms. Mertz?

MS. MERTZ: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So it's a bit academic.

In any event, Mr. Kotey, your Plea Agreement goes on to provide that you understand that you would ordinarily, under the law, have a right to appeal the sentence imposed. But in your Plea Agreement, you're waiving your right to appeal your conviction and any sentence within the statutory maximum described above. And you waive that right on any ground other than ineffective assistance of counsel claim cognizable on direct appeal.

You also waive your right to file for an extraordinary and compelling sentence reduction set forth in 3582 of Title 18. And you also waive all rights, whether asserted directly or by a representative, to request to receive from any department or agency any records pertaining to the investigation or prosecution of this case, including, without limitation, any record that may be sought under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Plea Agreement continues, Mr. Kotey, and provides that in return for your plea, if the Court accepts it, the government agrees not to prosecute you further in the Eastern District of Virginia for the specific conduct described in the indictment or the Statement of Facts. The only exception to that is a crime of violence not charged in the indictment. If such a charge is brought, then the government may allege and prove the conduct described in the indictment or the Statement of Facts.

The Plea Agreement goes on, Mr. Kotey, and provides that if you comply with the terms of your Plea Agreement and take all reasonable measures under the law -- I beg your pardon. If you comply with the terms of the Plea Agreement, then the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia agrees to take all reasonable measures under the law to seek your transfer to the United Kingdom for the prosecution by the United Kingdom's Crown Prosecution Service after you have served 15 years in the custody of the United States Department of

Justice's Bureau of Prisons.

Now, prior to this transfer to the United Kingdom, you agree to plead guilty in a United Kingdom prosecution, by which you would accept responsibility for violations of United Kingdom law, and would further agree that there is a realistic prospect of conviction and prosecution that is required in the public interest.

Now, if an agreement between you and the United Kingdom government is not reached or fulfilled for any reason; that is, an agreement to plead guilty to these violations, then you agree that you're not relieved from this Plea Agreement or any sentence imposed on you by this court for convictions of Counts 1 through 8 of the indictment.

So in addition to violating other provisions of
United Kingdom law, including provisions in the United Kingdom's
Terrorism Act, you agree that your conduct in Syria violated a
number of United Kingdom criminal law provisions, including
Section 63B of the Terrorism Act of 2000; that is, the murder of
David Haines, Alan Henning, James Foley, Steven Sotloff, and
Peter Kassig; and Section 1 of the Taking of Hostages Act of
1982, hostage taking of John Cantlie, David Haines,
Alan Henning, Kayla Jean Mueller, James Foley, Steven Sotloff,
and Peter Kassig.

And for those enumerated offenses, you agree that the maximum term of imprisonment in the United Kingdom is natural

life without parole, and that this would be a fair and proper punishment which shall be served consecutively to the punishment imposed in the United States.

Now, you also agree that in the event the sentence imposed on you in the United Kingdom is shorter than life, or if the actual sentence served in the United Kingdom is less than life, then -- and for any reason, then you agree, upon completion of the United Kingdom sentence, to serve the remainder of your United States' imposed life sentence in the United Kingdom, if legally available, or if he agrees to a transfer to the United States, to serve the remainder of your sentence, to serve it here. And you knowingly and voluntarily waive any right to appeal the sentence or to seek release in the United Kingdom at any time or for any reason.

Now, you've also -- the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Plea Agreement agrees to take all reasonable steps under the law to seek your transfer to the United Kingdom pursuant to the terms of this Plea Agreement, with the understanding that the transfer would be subject to the sole discretion of the United Kingdom.

And you would agree to a transfer to the United Kingdom Extradition Treaty of 2000 or pursuant to the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom; or by any other lawful means, without prejudice or transfer under any treaty provisions or other lawful means, you

further agree that your transfer to the United Kingdom would be proper under Article 11 of the MLAT.

Now, you've also agreed to cooperate with the United States and British governments by truthfully disclosing all information known by you pursuant to the terms set forth in Paragraphs 9 and 11, which I'll come to in a moment, of this Plea Agreement. And you submit that your transfer under the terms of Article 11 would be proper, and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia agrees to take all reasonable measures to seek a transfer under any lawful means pursuant to the terms of the Plea Agreement.

Let me ask you, Mr. Fitzpatrick, let's suppose I, as the law appears to require, I impose a sentence of life -- whether one of them is consecutive or not doesn't matter, but a term of life in prison without parole for those crimes -- and then he is transferred pursuant to the terms of his Plea Agreement to the United Kingdom. What happens if in the United Kingdom he does not receive life? Is he returned to the United States to finish the sentence that I impose on him?

MR. FITZPATRICK: Yes. Or he can serve the remainder of his sentence within the United Kingdom if that option is legally available. If it is not legally available, he'll be transferred, under the same provision, back to the United States to serve the remainder of his sentence.

THE COURT: Mr. Kotey, did you understand that to be

the case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Let's continue. The Plea Agreement continues that you agree to provide full, complete, and truthful cooperation to the United States, and if you fail to provide full, complete, and truthful cooperation, the government may be released from its obligations under the Plea Agreement, including the obligations described in that paragraph about transferring you to Britain, or to the United Kingdom, after 15 years if you're not truthful.

Now, you've agreed to cooperate fully and truthfully with the United States and provide the government with all of the information you know about any criminal activity, not just that that's in the indictment. But if you know about any criminal activity, you're obligating yourself to disclose that to the government.

Now, specifically in connection with your obligation to cooperate, you have agreed to be reasonably available for debriefings, pretrial conferences if the government may require. You've also agreed to cooperate with all foreign governments seeking information from you. You also agree to supervised direct meetings with all victim family members and released hostages if those victims request any such supervised direct meetings.

You also agree to provide all documents or records or

other writings or materials of any kind in your possession or under your care, custody, or control relating in any way to the matters under investigation.

You've also agreed, at the request of the United States government, to submit voluntarily to a polygraph examination.

That's a lie detector test. And it will be the government's prerogative to choose the polygraph examiner and specify the procedures for the examination.

You've also agreed that the Statement of Facts that you've signed and made a part of the Plea Agreement is limited to facts required to support the plea, and that you'll provide more detailed facts relating to this case during ensuing debriefings. And the Plea Agreement notes that you're on notice that if you violate any federal, state, or local criminal law while cooperating, that could affect whether or not you've complied with this Plea Agreement.

The Plea Agreement goes on to provide that the government agrees that it will not use any truthful information you provide pursuant to this agreement to prosecute you further in the United States. And the government agrees that no truthful information that you provide will be used in determining the applicable guideline range, except for relevant conduct, and nothing in the Plea Agreement prevents the government in any way from prosecuting the defendant, you, should you knowingly provide false, untruthful, perjurious

information or testimony, or from using information provided by you in furtherance of any forfeiture action.

Now, the Plea Agreement is not conditioned on any charges being brought against any other person. In other words, in order for you to satisfy your cooperation obligation,

Mr. Kotey, it isn't necessary for you to provide information that results in charges being brought against other persons.

All that's necessary in order for you to satisfy your obligation to cooperate is for you to provide full, complete, and truthful cooperation.

The Plea Agreement goes on to provide that you understand and agree that any monetary penalties imposed on you, including restitution, will be due and payable immediately and subject to immediate enforcement by the United States as provided for in the law. And if the Court imposes a schedule of payments, that's merely a minimum means of collecting the penalty. The government, as I said, could obtain a judgment and execute on the judgment immediately.

Now, you've agreed to participate voluntarily in the Bureau of Prisons Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, regardless of whether the Court specifically directs it or not. And you've agreed to make good faith efforts toward payment of all monetary penalties. And as I told you earlier, the Plea Agreement records it as well; you'll have to pay \$100 per each of the eight felony counts, for a total of \$800.

You've also agreed, in your Plea Agreement, that you understand that restitution is mandatory under the law, and you've agreed to the entry of a restitution order for the full amount of the victims' losses as determined by the Court.

Now, you and the government agree that, at a minimum, the families of the four American victims identified in the indictment have suffered losses that are entitled to restitution. And you understand, Mr. Kotey, that forfeiture and restitution are separate and distinct financial obligations that must be imposed.

And you further understand that restitution can be enforced, will be enforced under the law, and you acknowledge that the determination and identities, addresses, and loss amounts for other victims — for all victims in this matter is a somewhat complicated time—consuming process. And so you've agreed that the Court may defer the imposition of restitution until after sentencing; however, you specifically waive the 90-day provision found in the law and consent to the orders of restitution at any time after sentencing.

However, Mr. Fitzpatrick, I think you understand that I expect you to make every effort to ascertain, determine the amount of restitution prior to sentencing so that I can enter an appropriate order that you have submitted to the defendant and he can agree to. If he doesn't agree, then of course I'll make a ruling. But I want to deal with that at the time of

sentencing.

MR. FITZPATRICK: I understand, Your Honor. We will do

THE COURT: And you understand, Mr. Kotey, as the Plea Agreement records, that forfeiture of assets is part of the sentence that must be imposed in this case. And you've agreed to waive all constitutional and statutory challenges you might have to any forfeiture carried out in accordance with this Plea Agreement. And you waive any failure by the Court to advise you of the applicable forfeiture. Of course, that's what I'm doing right now.

And you admit and agree that the conduct described in the indictment and the Statement of Facts provides a sufficient factual and statutory basis for the forfeiture of the property sought by the government. You'll have to forfeit any property used to facilitate or commit the offense, or any property traceable to the profits or proceeds of the offense.

And the Plea Agreement goes on to record that you acknowledge that you're removable from the United States, and you agree not to contest any removal proceeding.

But if things go according to plan, Mr. Fitzpatrick, he would be removed by his agreement that the agreement of the United Kingdom after 15 years here to serve -- or to be prosecuted in the United Kingdom and serve any sentence there.

Is that right?

MR. FITZPATRICK: That is correct, if he's in compliance with the agreement and if the United Kingdom receives him.

THE COURT: All right. And you understand that, Mr. Kotey?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. The Plea Agreement goes on to provide that you waive any rights you might have related to removal, including a claim of asylum, withholding of deportation, voluntary departure, adjustment of status — but you don't have status — and protection under Article 3 of the Convention Against Torture.

And you specifically acknowledge that you've never been prosecuted and have no present fear of persecution -- I meant persecution, not prosecution. That you've never been persecuted in and have no present fear of persecution in the United Kingdom on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. And you acknowledge also that you've never been tortured in the United Kingdom, nor do you have any present fear of torture in the United Kingdom.

The Plea Agreement continues and provides that its effective when you signed it. If there's an allegation by you, Mr. Kotey, or by the government that there's been a breach of the agreement, the Court will hold a hearing, and the party

alleging the breach will have the burden of proving the breach by a preponderance of the evidence.

If I find, Mr. Kotey, that you're in breach of the agreement and the government seeks and obtains from the Court the permission to withdraw from the Plea Agreement, then the government will be free to prosecute you for any offense it knows about, including what's in the indictment, and in doing so, it would be free to use against you all of the information it's obtained from you, including the Statement of Facts, and you would not be able to rely on any statute, rule, or constitutional provision to suppress the use of that information.

And, finally, Mr. Kotey, the Plea Agreement notes that it's the full and complete agreement between you and the government and that there aren't any other secret or side arrangements or understanding relating to your pleas of guilty.

Now, are those all that I've summarized, including a few interruptions, the terms of your Plea Agreement, Mr. Kotey, with the government as you understand it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, they are. I would just like to emphasize on the point of --

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: -- cooperation, that my cooperation is truthful cooperation, and that is not conditional upon my testimony in the event that my co-defendant proceeds to trial.

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               THE COURT: I think that's consistent with my reading
 2
      as well, Mr. Kotey.
 3
               Mr. Fitzpatrick, he's not obligated to testify in the
      event Mr. Elsheikh goes to trial. He's not obligated to
 4
 5
      testify?
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               MR. FITZPATRICK: That's correct, Your Honor.
 7
               THE COURT: He is obligated to cooperate and provide
      you all of the information, but he is not obligated to testify?
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 9
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Correct, Your Honor. He also
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      understands that the corresponding Rule 35 sentence reduction
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      language has been removed from his Plea Agreement as well.
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               THE COURT: Yes. And you understand that, Mr. Kotey?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, the 5(k)(1).
14
               THE COURT: Yes. In other words, you will not get a
      government motion for reduction of sentence based --
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16
               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.
17
               THE COURT: -- on your cooperation. Do you understand
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      that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I understand.
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               THE COURT: Now, let me go back and ask you, given the
21
      clarification you made with respect to testimony, are those the
22
      terms of your Plea Agreement that I've summarized here over
23
      these past few minutes, are those the terms of your
24
      Plea Agreement with the government, as you understand it?
25
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, they are.
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               THE COURT: Has anyone made any other or different kind
 2
      of promise or assurance to you of any kind whatsoever in an
 3
      effort to induce you to plead guilty?
               THE DEFENDANT: None whatsoever.
 4
 5
               THE COURT: All right. And I will ask you one more
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      time, has anyone tried to force you, pressure you, or coerce you
 7
      in any way to plead quilty in this case?
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: Not at all.
 9
               THE COURT: And are you pleading guilty freely,
10
      willingly, and voluntarily?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12
               THE COURT: Now, do you understand that if you persist
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      in a plea of not guilty, the government will be required to
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      prove beyond a reasonable doubt each and every element of the
      offense charged, the offenses charged in Counts 1 through 8?
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16
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17
               THE COURT: What that means, Mr. Kotey, is the
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      following: With respect to Count 1, the government would be
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      required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a conspiracy
20
      existed between you and Elsheikh -- the government would have to
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      prove that you and Elsheikh and perhaps others had some kind of
22
      arrangement or understanding to engage in this conspiracy to
23
      seize, detain, threaten, or kill U.S. nationals; Foley, Mueller,
24
      Sotloff, and Kassig.
25
               Do you understand the government would have to prove
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      that there was a conspiracy; that you joined the conspiracy
 2
      freely, willingly, and voluntarily, knowing what the conspiracy
 3
      was about and attempting to do; and that you weren't coerced in
      any way? Do you understand --
 4
 5
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 6
               THE COURT: -- the government would have to prove all
 7
      of that beyond a reasonable doubt?
 8
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 9
               THE COURT: All right. And did you do what's charged
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      in Count 1 of the indictment, Mr. Kotey?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
12
               THE COURT: Tell me in your own words, sir, what you
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      did, and I'll tell you that I'm going to ask you that for each
14
      of the counts. But for this one, you can talk about hostages,
      but for the others I'm going to ask you specifically about each
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16
      one.
17
               So tell me what you did with respect to Count 1.
18
      is, did you join a conspiracy to commit hostage taking that
19
      resulted in death?
20
               THE DEFENDANT: Sorry?
21
               THE COURT: Did you participate or join willingly and
22
      knowingly a conspiracy to commit hostage taking resulting in
23
      death?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
24
25
               THE COURT: And can you tell me in your own words
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briefly what you did. Or not briefly, as you choose.

THE DEFENDANT: If I may, I have prepared a summary,
that which would explain all eight counts.
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THE COURT: All right. Well, that may be more appropriate at sentencing. I just want to know factually what you did with respect to each of these counts.

THE DEFENDANT: These cover all eight counts, and they are facts as they occurred. They're very brief.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let's begin that way, although this is not a time for you to attempt to justify or to argue why you did it. You understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. In August of 2012, I departed the United Kingdom for Syria along with Mohammed Emwazi, the man who would later appear in Islamic State media releases where he is depicted, filmed beheading captives, including but not limited to U.S. and United Kingdom citizens.

I left the United Kingdom for Syria in order to engage in the military fight against the Syrian Armed Forces of President Bashar al-Assad. I departed the United Kingdom while holding the belief and understanding that the Islamic concept of armed Jihad was a valid and legitimate course and means by which a Muslim defends his fellow Muslims against injustice, and thwarts against any attempt by others to stifle the efforts of

THE DEFENDANT: Not much.

Muslims to establish -- in establishing Islamic governance in -THE COURT: How much more do you have, Mr. Kotey?

THE COURT: Because this is what I expected you might say at sentencing. It isn't an answer to my direct question.

You're now giving me reasons about why you did things. But go ahead and finish your statement if it's brief.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. So, therefore, I accept that I would have been perceived and deemed as being a radical who holds extremist views.

I arrived in Syria in October of 2012, just under two months of my departure from the United Kingdom, and within months after my arrival, I became aware of Emwazi's involvement, after our brief separation, in operations to capture and detain non-Muslim foreigners as part of what was then the main nucleus of an external security unit of the Islamic State. I then joined Emwazi in these operations, which included the planning and execution of capture-and-detain operations on predominantly western non-Muslims, in addition to the planning of external operations.

While engaging in these activities, I offered my formal pledge of allegiance to the Islamic State and its then leader,
Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, knowing that the Islamic State was hostile towards the United States, the United Kingdom, and other western and local governments, and with the full knowledge that the

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1
      United States considered the Islamic State to be a terrorist
 2
      entity.
 3
               THE COURT: Is that the end?
 4
               THE DEFENDANT: No.
 5
               THE COURT: All right. Go on. How much more do you
 6
      have?
 7
               THE DEFENDANT: Probably four or five points.
 8
               THE COURT: Do it quickly. Because those weren't the
 9
      questions I was asking. You're now giving me your reasons for
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      what you did, and that's not really what I asked. I asked what
11
      did you do.
12
               THE DEFENDANT: This is where I will cover that.
13
               THE COURT: All right. Go on.
14
               THE DEFENDANT: It was while engaged in these
      activities that I came into contact with those four
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16
      U.S. citizens mentioned in the indictment. They are
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      Peter Kassig, Kayla Mueller, Steven Sotloff, and James Foley,
18
      along with three British citizens, Alan Henning, David Haines
19
      and John Cantlie, in addition to a number of other European
20
      citizens whom had been captured either by Emwazi, myself, or
21
      other security cells operating cross Northern Syria at the time.
22
               Upon the orders of the Islamic State senior leadership,
      I, along with others, opened up channels of negotiation with
23
24
      authorities, families, and representatives of those captives
25
      held by the Islamic State. This involved me visiting the
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detention facilities wherein the foreign captives were being held, and interacting with them in every capacity that would further the prospects of our negotiation demands being met, commencing with the extraction of communication details and contacts.
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THE COURT: Does that complete it?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: All right. Finish it.

THE DEFENDANT: The conditions or demands of these negotiations on the part of the Islamic State, particularly as it related to the United States and the United Kingdom's citizens, were the release of Muslims held in U.S. custody; in specific, the female prisoner, Dr. Aafia Siddiqui, both held in Guantanamo Bay, and others held as a result as the U.S.'s war on terror --

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: -- in addition to large sum ransom payments.

I was principally involved in every process of these negotiations, including but not limited to the writing up, sending, and receiving of emails and Proof of Life pictures and videos, the planning and execution of operations to collect the ransom payments paid by European countries, the transfer of those European captives to the Syrian-Turkish border, whereby they were released after payment, and I was also involved in the

recording of a number of Proof of Life videos and pictures that were sent to the families and representatives of those held captive, which included but was not limited to the U.S. and UK citizens.

This role of mine required that I at times was engaged in acts of violence or the threat thereof against the captives in order to subdue them and in order to compel those western governments, included but not limited to the United States, to act fast and cooperate and comply with our demands. I had no doubt that any failure of those foreign governments to comply with our demands would ultimately result in either the indefinite detention of those foreign captives or their execution. Though having been informed beforehand of the order to do so, I coincidentally was not myself physically present at any of those executions carried out against the Western captives.

After my involvement and role with the foreign captives came to an end, I then went on to assume a number of roles within the Islamic State; that is, up until my capture in January 2018, such as head of the special forces training camp, the office for external operations, mainly recruitment, but at times extended to other roles; a sniper within the Islamic State sniper brigade, an assistant or aide to the battlefield operations coordinator for the special forces. I worked as part of the Islamic State's English media department, and then I

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      joined the central operations room, mainly involved in military
      intelligence and the preparing of data reports for senior
 2
 3
      Islamic State leadership.
               THE COURT: All right. So you did join the conspiracy
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 5
      to capture hostages, and you knew that the capture -- that you
 6
      were trying to get ransom, and you knew that their capture would
 7
      result, and did result, in their death by Emwazi?
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               THE DEFENDANT: That's right.
 9
               THE COURT: And I take it you're aware that he's no
10
      longer living?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, he was killed in a U.S. drone
12
      strike in 2015.
               THE COURT: You may be seated for a moment, Mr. Kotey.
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14
      I'm going to have the prosecutor, Mr. Fitzpatrick, tell the
      Court what the government would prove were this matter to go to
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16
      trial.
17
               After he finishes that, Mr. Kotey, I will have you
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      return to the podium and tell the Court whether what he has said
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      is true and accurate in all respects. And after that, I will
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      hear you formally plead, if you wish, to plead guilty to these
21
      counts one at a time.
22
               All right. Mr. Fitzpatrick.
23
               MR. FITZPATRICK: Your Honor, before I begin with the
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Statement of Facts, may I just address the Court 's question

about the consecutive sentence issue to clear up Count 6?

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1 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Count 6 in the indictment,

Your Honor, charges the defendant with participating in the

conspiracy to murder U.S. citizens abroad. Under Code

Section 18, U.S.C. 2332(b)(2), that section does not require

consecutive sentence. That may be run concurrently with all

other offenses.

The Court was referring to another section within the same chapter, not applicable in this case.

THE COURT: All right. I welcome the correction.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In any event, you have made clear that you will recommend concurrent sentences, and obviously what I was saying is if the law permits that, that's one thing. It doesn't appear to permit it, but you've corrected me, and I accept that. Let's go on.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, had this matter proceeded to trial, the evidence would show that the defendant was in fact raised in London. At a young age, he became friends with Mohammed Emwazi and El Shafee Elsheikh. And, Your Honor, the evidence would also show that in January -- on or about January 4th, 2018, the defendant was apprehended by the Syrian Democratic Forces, along the El Shafee Elsheikh as they were trying to get out of Syria and head to turkey. They were apprehended by the Syrian

Democratic Forces.

Going back to 2011, Your Honor, as reflected in the Statement of Facts, the defendant, El Shafee Elsheikh, joined a protest against the English Defense League in London on the anniversary of September 11th, 2001, the 10-year anniversary. The English Defense League had responded to a protest by a group called Muslims Against Crusaders. The defendant, Mr. Elsheikh, and a group of others came to confront the English Defense League. They were detained and their electronic devices were seized and downloaded.

So you can see from those events set forth in the Statement of Facts, Your Honor, Mr. Kotey and Mr. Elsheikh have a long relationship with one other.

As mentioned in the defendant's statement and is also reflected in the Statement of Facts, the defendant traveled to Syria from the United Kingdom in late August of 2012. He left with Mohammed Emwazi. Also reflected in the Statement of Facts is co-defendant El Shafee Elsheikh had left several months prior to that. The defendant had also tried to leave several months prior to that but was turned back and returned to the United Kingdom. Mohammed Emwazi had also made attempts to leave London earlier than August of 2012, but he too was turned back.

When they finally left in August of 2012, their trek to Syria took approximately two months. The defendant, subsequent to Mohammed Emwazi's death, the killing by the United States

military, narrated a tribute to Mohammed Emwazi which was published in a French version of an ISIS propaganda magazine by the name of Dar al-Islam. It is written in the first-person, and with specificity he narrates his trek from London to Syria with Mohammed Emwazi. That information that he provides in the ISIS online propaganda magazine is contented by evidence submitted by the -- collected by the British government and British law enforcement.

In addition, Your Honor, when the defendant and Elsheikh, after several months in Syria did become involved in the European and American and British hostage-taking scheme, they were -- they had leadership roles within that scheme and the number of released hostages would describe their conduct - that being Mr. Kotey's, Mr. Elsheikh's - as they would engage in prolonged physical and psychological violence towards the hostages. This would include punches to the torso, causing bruises, other disfigurement. This would include choke holds, this would include other forms of physical violence.

During the course of the hostage taking scheme,

Your Honor, the four Americans in this case - James Foley,

Kayla Mueller, Steven Sotloff, Peter Kassig - were all detained

during the period of November 22nd, 2012, when James Foley was

detained. Mr. Foley was detained by the radical forces with

John Cantley. They ultimately were transferred under the

direction of this hostage-taking scheme.

Over the course of time, going into 2013, on April -or excuse me, August 4th of 2013, Kayla Mueller and
Steven Sotloff were both abducted by the Islamic State in
separate events. And then turning to October of 2013, Peter
Kassig was abducted again by the Islamic State.

Ultimately, Your Honor, the Americans were held with various European hostages and British hostages. Throughout 2013, they were moved periodically to different detention facilities. Ultimately in early 2014, February to be specific, all of the hostages were held at a facility outside of Raqqah, Syria. It was an oil production facility that the hostages would call the desert prison. At that location, all the hostages had come together, including Ms. Mueller. Ms. Mueller was held at a separate -- in the same facility, in a separate room from the men.

On one occasion, the defendant and Emwazi brought

Ms. Mueller out of the female room where the females were

detained, brought them to the male room, and had her speak to

the male hostages and show herself and explain herself, and she

made statements to them. That's also reflected, Your Honor, in

the Statement of Facts.

Your Honor, after the defendant's apprehension in January of 2018, he made statements admitting his conduct in terms of being involved in the European and American hostage-taking scheme. In addition, the defendant voluntarily

submitted to numerous media interviews and other recorded interviews. The defendant described the conduct, the physical conduct that he and others engaged in towards the hostages as a form of controlling the hostages so that they would not try to escape or plan to escape.

Your Honor, during the course of the hostage-taking scheme, ransom-demand emails were sent to the victim families. Interestingly, Mr. Foley was abducted, as I said, on November 22nd, 2012; the family of Mr. Foley did not receive a ransom demand until November 26th of 2013. Your Honor, in that ransom demand, the terrorist organization introduces themselves, they announce that they have Mr. Foley, and they plainly state: "We want money fast."

Your Honor, they used an email address that was specifically created to communicate with the Foley family, just as they created an email address specifically to address -- to write to all the other American victim families. And the same email address would be used to communicate with the victim families throughout their negotiation process.

As reflected in Paragraph 24 of the Statement of Facts, Your Honor, the organization said: "James Wright Foley is being detained by us. James was detained whilst operating as a, quote, 'journalist.'" A common characteristic, Your Honor, throughout all of the ransom emails for all the victims is the clear English that is used, also frequent use of British idioms

and things unique to the British dialect.

Also on the December 2nd, 2013, email sent by the Islamic State to the family of James Foley, the organization wrote: "Our Muslim prisoners are extremely valuable to us, for verily those who are honored most are those who surrender themselves to the creator." They asked for and demanded for the Foley family, "to influence and pressure the government to release our Muslim prisoners who they have imprisoned, whether innocent or guilty, according to your laws."

Your Honor, also reflected in the Statement of Facts, there is a reference at the end of the negotiation period with the Foley family on August 12th, one week prior to his murder. The Islamic State stated: "We have also offered prisoner exchanges to free the Muslims currently in your detention, like our sister, Dr. Aafia Siddiqui."

Your Honor, the references to Aafia Siddiqui would also appear prominently in the ransom emails to Kayla Jean Mueller. I mentioned earlier that electronic devices were seized associated with the defendant upon his arrest on September 11th of 2011. In addition, British law enforcement engaged in search warrants after he left his mother's home, where they seized his laptop computer. On both electronic devices there were numerous references to Dr. Aafia Siddiqui.

Your Honor, in addition, again, all of the victim families received ransom emails on, for instance, as set forth

in the Statement of Facts in Paragraph 25, the Islamic State says: "We demand, in return for Steven's release, the release of all of our Muslim prisoners who have been detained directly or indirectly by your government."

As reflected in Paragraph 26, Your Honor, with respect to Peter Kassig, again, there's use of British idioms. They also state: "Use your influence, or we" -- "primarily that you influence your government however you can to release our Muslim prisoners in exchange for Peter."

And then as already mentioned, Your Honor, in the Kayla Mueller ransom emails, there are numerous references to releasing Muslim prisoners, including Aafia Siddiqui. In addition, Your Honor, as reflected in Paragraph 27 of the Statement of Facts, in one of the ransom demand emails to the family of Kayla Mueller, Islamic State wrote: "This is non-negotiable, as it is more beloved to us to put a bullet in her head than release her for anything less."

Your Honor, the four American citizens were never released by the Islamic State. James Foley was murdered by Mohammed Emwazi on or about August 19th of 2014. He was murdered. His murder was captured in an ISIS propaganda video called "A Message to America," and Mr. Foley was beheaded in that video.

Your Honor, there were several subsequent videos released by the Islamic State in the ensuing two or three months

that show, likewise, graphic murder scenes of American, British, and Japanese citizens.

On September 2nd of 2014, seven years ago today,

Steven Sotloff appeared in an ISIS propaganda video called "A

Second Message to America. He was beheaded by Mohammed Emwazi.

At the end of that video, a British citizen by the name of

David Haines appears. Subsequently, within a couple of weeks,

Mr. Haines is then beheaded in another ISIS video. Alan Henning
was also beheaded.

Your Honor, in November of 2014, ISIS released a longer propaganda video called, "Although the Disbelievers Dislike It." It is a particularly gruesome video that shows the murder of Syrian citizens. At the very end of that video, Mohammed Emwazi appears, and he proceeds to make his typical Anti-Western Jihadist speech to the camera. Notably, Your Honor, he is in Dabiq, Syria. In ISIS morphology, Dabiq is where the ultimate battle between the West and Islam will occur. At the conclusion of Emwazi's speech, the lifeless head of Peter Kassig appears.

Your Honor, during that time, Kayla Mueller had been moved from a hostage-taking cell to the captivity of another senior ISIS leader by the name of Abu Sayyaf and his wife, Umm Sayyaf. She was forcibly detained against her will. She was detained with other young females, primarily of the Yazidi faith. While in the captivity of the Sayyaf family, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi would visit that home, and essentially

Ms. Mueller was committed to sexual slavery with the leader of the Islamic State.

In February of 2015, the Islamic State released on Twitter a notification that Ms. Mueller had been killed. The following day, they sent an email to the same ransom email address that they were using to negotiate with the Mueller family. They sent notification that in fact Ms. Mueller had been killed, and they sent photographs of a lifeless Kayla Mueller.

In substantial part, Your Honor, that would be the government's evidence in the case. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kotey, return to the podium, please, sir.

Mr. Kotey, does that recitation of facts by the prosecutor, Mr. Fitzpatrick, true and accurate in all respects?

THE DEFENDANT: I've signed a Statement of Facts, and I accept the wording that is in the Statement of Facts.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: So wherever, if in any circumstance he may have deviated from the Statement of Facts, then that is from himself, and we have not -- we have not sat down and discussed any of the details of the indictment, or my involvement, or of the facts themselves.

THE COURT: Did you participate in the hostage taking of the four American hostages?

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               THE DEFENDANT: Sorry?
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               THE COURT: Did you participate in the conspiracy to
 3
      take four American hostages?
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 4
 5
               THE COURT: And you know that their hostage taking,
 6
      they were ill-treated and ultimately beheaded?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
 8
               THE COURT: And you knew that?
 9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10
               THE COURT: And you knew that that was the likely
11
      result of their being held as hostages and ransom demands being
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      made?
13
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Is that right?
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               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.
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               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kotey, how do you now plead
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      to the charge against you in Count 1; that is, conspiracy to
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      commit hostage taking resulting in death? Do you plead quilty
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      or not guilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
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               THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States
      against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully
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      competent and capable of entering an informed plea and that your
      plea of guilty to Count 1 of the indictment is knowing and
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      voluntary. And, accordingly, the government finds you quilty of
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conspiracy to commit hostage taking resulting in death.

Now, Mr. Kotey, how do you plead to Count 2 of the indictment; that is, the charge against you of hostage taking resulting in the death of James Wright Foley? Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, how do you plead to the charge against you in Count 2 of the indictment, hostage taking resulting in the death of James Wright Foley?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that your plea of guilty is a knowing and a voluntary plea, and that it is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the elements of the offense charged in Count 2. And, accordingly, the Court finds you guilty of hostage taking resulting in the death of James Wright Foley.

Now, Mr. Kotey, how do you plead to the charge against you in Count; 3, that is, the charge of hostage taking resulting in the death of Kayla Jean Mueller? Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: All right. Again, the Court, in the case

of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that your plea of guilty to Count 3 of the indictment is a knowing and a voluntary plea. And, accordingly, the Court accepts your plea and adjudges you now guilty of hostage taking resulting in the death of Kayla Jean Mueller.

Now, Mr. Kotey, how do you plead to the charge against you in Count 4, hostage taking resulting in death of Steven Joel Sotloff? Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that your plea of guilty is knowing and voluntary, and that it is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the elements of the offense alleged against you in Count 4.

Accordingly, the Court accepts your plea and adjudges you now guilty of hostage taking resulting in the death of Steven Joel Sotloff.

Now, Mr. Kotey, how do you plead to the charge against you in Count 5, namely hostage taking resulting in the death of Peter Edward Kassig? Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully

competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that your plea of guilty is knowing and voluntary, and that it is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the elements of the offense charged against you in Count 5.

Accordingly, the Court accepts your plea and adjudges you now guilty of hostage taking resulting in the death of Peter Edward Kassig.

Next, Mr. Kotey, how do you now plead to the charge

Next, Mr. Kotey, how do you now plead to the charge against you in Count 6 of the indictment; that is, a conspiracy to commit murder of United States citizens outside of the United States? Do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charge in Count 6?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, and that your plea of guilty to Count 6 of the indictment is a knowing and a voluntary plea, and that it is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the elements of that charge.

And, accordingly, the Court accepts your plea and adjudges you now guilty of engaging in a conspiracy to murder United States citizens outside of the United States.

Now, Mr. Kotey, how do you now plead to the charge against you in Count 7 of the indictment; that is, conspiracy, engaging in a conspiracy to provide material support or

resources to terrorists, namely hostage taking and murder, resulting in death? Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that your plea in Count 7 to the indictment is knowing and voluntary and supported by an independent basis in fact. And, accordingly, the Court finds you guilty of engaging in a conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, hostage taking, and murder, resulting in death.

Now, Mr. Kotey, how do you now plead to the charge against you in Count 8; that is, conspiracy to provide material support or resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization resulting in the death? Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: The Court, in the case of United States against Alexanda Amon Kotey, finds that the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that your plea of guilty is knowing and voluntary; that is, to Count 8. And, accordingly, the Court accepts your plea and adjudges you now guilty of that charge, namely conspiracy to provide material support or resources to designated foreign terrorist organization, resulting in death.

Now, Mr. Kotey, the Court will order the preparation of a presentence investigation report. This is a vitally important document because it's a document on which the Court will chiefly rely in imposing an appropriate sentence. So you need to pay careful attention to the preparation of this document, and indeed you have a role to play in its preparation.

You will be asked by a probation officer to provide information so that the report can be prepared. You'll be asked to provide information about your family, your background, your education, your health and financial conditions, and other facts. And you may have your counsel with you when you provide that information to the probation office, and you may also, of course, have an interpreter. But you made quite clear that your English is entirely fluent. Indeed, it sounds to me like, as you say, you really were educated in England.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And so you have no difficulty whatever in English.

But when the report is completed, you'll be given a copy. So will your lawyers. You'll have an opportunity to review it with them and then to call to the Court's attention any objections or any corrections you think should be made to the report. The government will also have an opportunity to register its objections or corrections. And if you dispute those offered by the government or the government disputes those

that you assert, then the Court will hold a hearing, and I will resolve any disputes at this hearing before imposing sentence.

At the time of sentencing, Mr. Kotey, you'll have the right to address the Court to say anything at all you wish to the Court by way of extenuation or mitigation, or indeed anything you think the Court should know before sentence is imposed. You won't be required to address the Court, and you've already addressed the Court to a substantial extent today. But you'll have that opportunity at the time of sentencing.

And, of course, your counsel, one of your counsel, will have an opportunity to address the Court on your behalf. Not all of them.

I will set sentencing --

MS. MERTZ: Your Honor, if I may, the parties have discussed sentencing dates. I think both parties are in some agreement that this sentencing may take longer than usual to prepare for both sides.

THE COURT: I don't think it would take longer than the 4th of February, do you?

MS. MERTZ: Your Honor, we had discussed March 3rd, although I think both parties are available --

THE COURT: All right. I'll accommodate that. He's incarcerated. March 3rd.

MS. MERTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Just a note, Your Honor. We asked

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      for a Thursday because we anticipate it may be a longer
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      sentencing than usual. So March 3rd is a Thursday.
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               THE COURT: Oh, I see. Well, no, it will be March 4th,
      and I'll ensure there's plenty of time.
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               MR. FITZPATRICK: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: I'm not here all day every Thursday unless
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      I'm in a trial.
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               MR. FITZPATRICK: I understand, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Anything further to be
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      accomplished in this matter today?
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               MR. FITZPATRICK: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: On behalf of the defendant, Ms. Mertz?
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               MS. MERTZ: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
               THE COURT: The families of the victims are here. I've
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      set the sentencing. At the time of the sentencing, each family
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      will have the right to address the Court at that time. I'll
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      hear from all of you or just one of the four. It doesn't
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      matter. You all have -- you each have the right to address the
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      Court, and you will be fully heard at that time.
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               If you have any questions, you should address those to
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      Mr. Fitzpatrick. It is important that this hearing be on the
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      public record. There will be a transcript available at some
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      point in time, and you're perfectly entitled to request a copy
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      of that transcript, which you should do through Mr. Fitzpatrick.
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      And if you have any questions, you should address those to
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      Mr. Fitzpatrick.
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               All right. Anything further in this matter today from,
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      let me ask once again, from the government?
               MR. FITZPATRICK: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: From the defendant, Ms. Mertz?
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               MS. MERTZ: No, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. I thank counsel for your
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      cooperation, and I will see this matter again, what date did I
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      say, March 4th.
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               MR. FITZPATRICK: Correct, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: March 4. And I'll set it for March 4th --
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      let me set it for March 4th at 1 p.m.
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               MR. FITZPATRICK: Thank you, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: And I will devote the afternoon to it, if
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      needed.
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               All right. I thank counsel, and Court will stand in
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      recess until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.
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                (Off the record at 7:24 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
2	
3	I, Rebecca Stonestreet, certify that the foregoing is a
4	correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
5	above-entitled matter.
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7	
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9	//Rebecca Stonestreet//10/4/21
10	SIGNATURE OF COURT REPORTER DATE
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